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SALZBURG · AUSTRIA



Prinzer of the Prince-
Archbishops
17th Century

GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE

ENGLISH EDITION

According to the custom of reigning princes, the Archbishops of Salzburg employed „fore-runners“ whose duty consisted in running ahead of their master's coach, and clearing the road for its advance. To this day there stands a house in Vienna, on the Kohlmarkt, not far from the former Imperial Palace, named the house of the three runners, no doubt in remembrance of some particular deed of swiftness. During the 18th century, on the first of May of every year, a running contest between fore-runners took place in the Prater, Vienna's great public park. Our frontispiece shows the costume worn in the 18th century by the fore-runners attached to Archbishop Sigmund Schrattenbach's princely household. The originals of these quaint garments are exposed in the Salzburg Municipal Museum Carolino Augusteum.

Hotel de l'Europe
Salzburg
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GUIDEBOOK

THROUGH SALZBURG

(Town and Country)

the Lakedistrict and the Bavarian

Confines

Dates.

p. 18 Marquies Marble Palace
Museum
Platz
The Cathedral
St. Peter's Church
p. 19 Ch. of St. Francis

Edited by the Management of the
GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE
SALZBURG

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The Grand Hotel Europe Salzburg

The construction of this imposing building dates back to 1863. During the intervening years it has been enlarged and modernised twice, in 1893—1894 and in 1908—1909, and further improvements have been added almost yearly. The house has been in the hands of the Jung family ever since its foundation and every successive owner has endeavoured to raise its standard, and this so efficiently that the Grand Hotel on l'Europe now stands as one of the most important, up-to-date and international hotels in Austria. Its renown and popularity is not limited by political frontiers and it has become the favourite resort of travellers from all over the world.



Grand Hotel de l'Europe: Bedroom

The Grand Hotel Europe is surrounded by extensive private grounds, covering a surface of 60,000 square meters. The house comprises a spacious lounge, numerous reception-, ball- and reading-rooms. There are 300 bedrooms fitted with every modern convenience (running hot and cold water, telephone etc.) and 80 suites, comprising bed- and private bathrooms. Electric bells have been abolished and replaced by noiseless light-signals.



Grand Hotel de l'Europe: Sittingroom

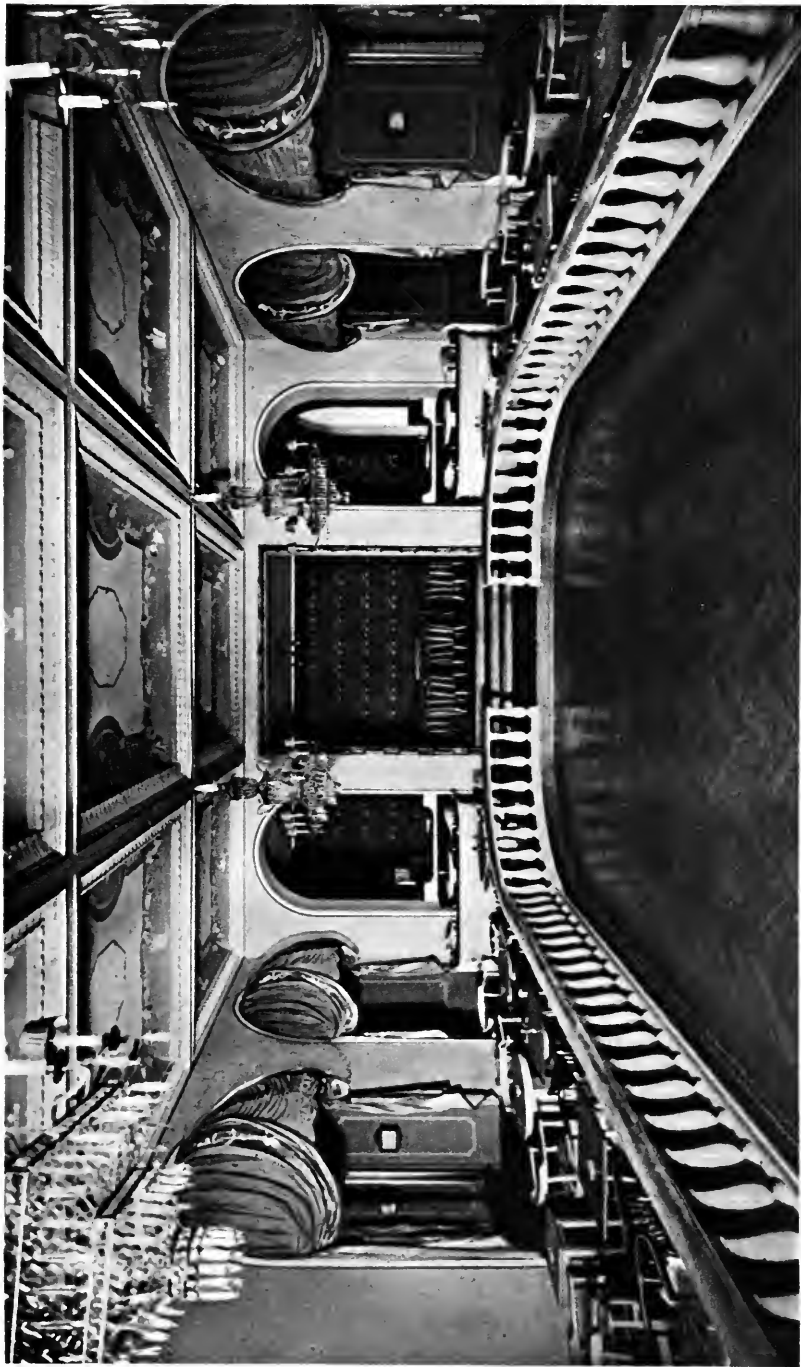


Grand Hotel de l'Europe: Restaurant

The cuisine is most carefully attended to, and, to render the excellent food still more palatable, a first-rate Viennese band performs during meals. After dinner, the ballroom is thrown open and the alluring tunes of the jazzband resound.



Grand Hotel de l'Europe: Concert Hall

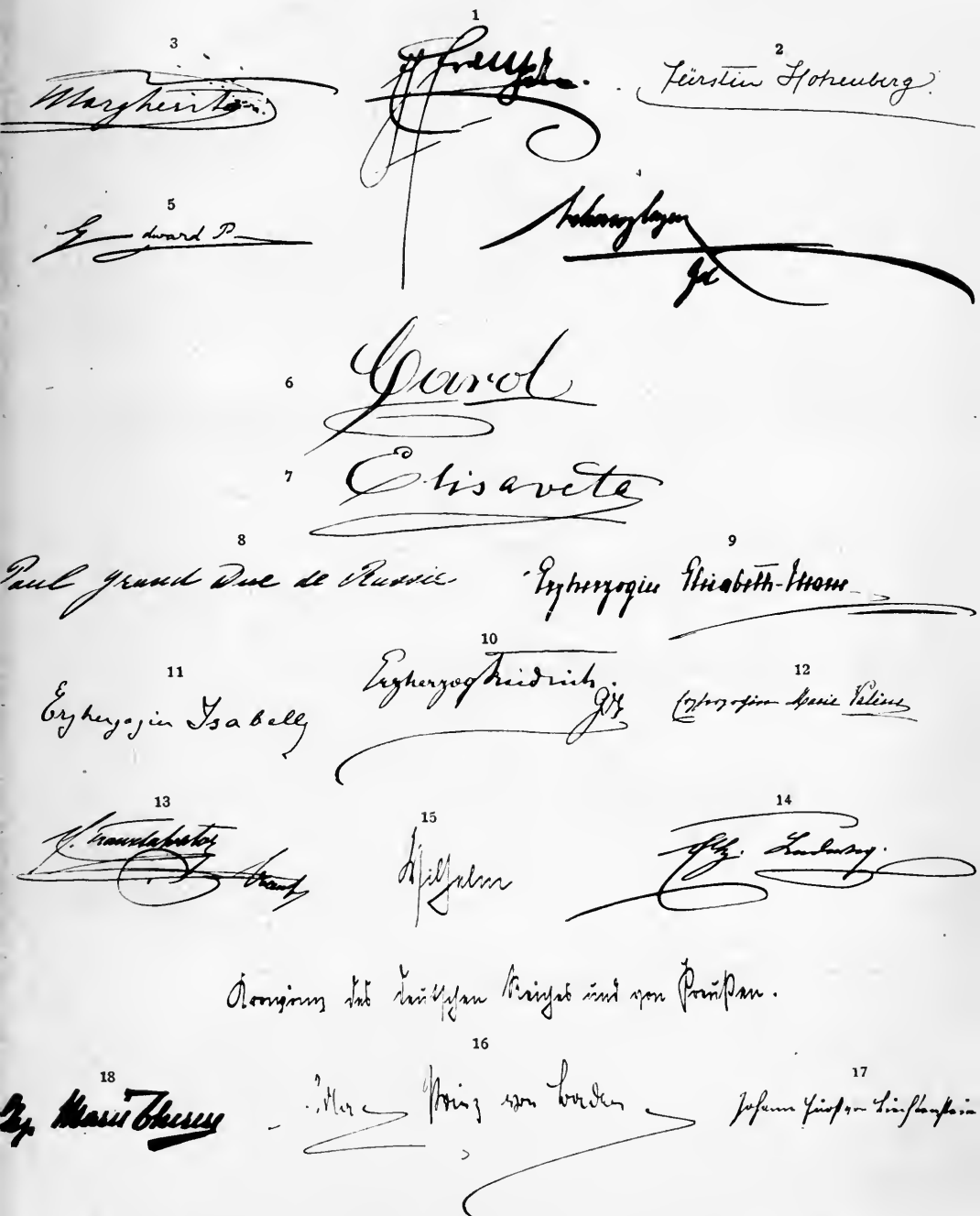


Grand Hotel de l'Europe: Ballroom



View from the Grand Hotel de l'Europe over the Town and the surrounding Mountains

Some of the most valuable Signatures in the "Golden Book" of the Grand Hotel Europe



1. Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand von Österreich-Este, 2. Fürstin Hohenberg, 3. Margherita, Königin von Italien, 4. Erzherzog Eugen, 5. Edward Prince of Wales, 6. König Carol von Rumänien, 7. Königin Elisaveta von Rumänien, 8. Paul Grand Duc de Russie, 9. Erzherzogin Elisabeth Marie, 10. Erzherzog Friedrich, 11. Erzherzogin Isabella, 12. Erzherzogin Marie Valerie, 13. Erzherzog Franz Salvator, 14. Erzherzog Ludwig Viktor, 15. Wilhelm, Kronprinz des Deutschen Reiches, 16. Max, Prinz von Baden, 17. Johann, Fürst von Liechtenstein, 18. Erzherzogin Marie Theresie.

Erzherz. Maria Annunziata

20/21

Friedrich Großherzog von Baden

22

Roberto
Duca di Parma

23

Leopold Saluator

24

Friedrich
Prinz von Preußen

27

25/26

Erzherzogin Auguste

Marie

Kronprinzessin

Erzherzog Joseph August

29

Rumänien

Rose Ney d'Elchingen

28

Elisabeta

Prince et Princesse d'Essling

Prinzessin
von Rumänien

31

Duc de Chartres

32

Ney Duc d'Elchingen

34

Militza

33

Danilo

Erzherzogin von Montenegro
Kronprinzessin von Mecklenburg

Prince Heritier de Montenegro

36

Friedrich August
Kronprinz von Sachsen

35

Fürst Hohenlohe
Reichskanzler

37

Prinzessin Wilhelm von Baden

19. Erzherzogin Maria Annunziata, 20. Friedrich, Großherzog von Baden, 21. Luise, Großherzogin von Baden, 22. Roberto Duca di Parma, 23. Erzherzog Leopold Saluator, 24. Friedrich Heinrich, Prinz von Preußen, 25. Erzherzogin Auguste, 26. Erzherzog Josef August, 27. Marie, Kronprinzessin von Rumänien, 28. Elisabeta, Prinzessin von Rumänien, 29. Rose Ney d'Elchingen, 30. Prince et Princesse d'Essling, 31. Duc de Chartres, 32. Ney Duc d'Elchingen, 33. Danilo, Prince Heritier de Montenegro, 34. Militza, Erbprinzessin von Montenegro, 35. Fürst Hohenlohe, Reichskanzler, 36. Friedrich August, Kronprinz von Sachsen, 37. Prinzessin Wilhelm von Baden.

Ernst August Herzog von Cumberland Herzog zu Braunschweig-Lüneburg

Thyra Herzogin von Cumberland
und zu Braunschweig Lüneburg
geb. Prinzessin von Dänemark

Olga Herzogin von Braunschweig und Lüneburg

Viggo Prinz af Danmark

Prince Hussein Kamil

Prince Mohammed Ibrahim et Prince Ibrahim

et Prince Ibrahim

Maharadja de Kapurthala

Prince Achmed Fuad

Prince Mohammed Ali

Nicolas Grand Duc de Russie

Prince Mohammed Ali

Ernst August Herzog von Sachsen-Altenburg

Friedrich Prinz von Sachsen-Meiningen

Heinrich Fürst Reuß j. L.

Karl Prinz von Baden

Moritz Prinz von Sachsen-Altenburg

Rosa Gräfin von Rhena

38. Ernst August, Herzog von Cumberland, 39. Thyra, Herzogin von Cumberland, 40. Olga, Herzogin von Braunschweig und Lüneburg, 41. Viggo, Prinz af Danmark, 42. Prince et Princesse Mohammed Ibrahim, 43. Prince Hussein Kamil, 44. Maharadja de Kapurthala, 45. Prince Achmed Fuad, 46. Prince Mohammed Ali, 47. Nicolas Grand Duc de Russie, 48. Ernst, Herzog von Sachsen-Altenburg, 49. Friedrich, Prinz von Sachsen-Meiningen, 50. Heinrich, Fürst Reuß j. L., 51. Moritz, Prinz von Sachsen-Altenburg, 52. Karl, Prinz von Baden, 53. Rosa, Gräfin von Rhena.



"Gewerkenstube" (dwelling-room) from Goldegg. 1606.

The beautiful room shown above is one of the best samples of the extraordinarily rich artistic and historical collections of the Salzburg Municipal Museum. Its many rooms contain fine specimens of antique furniture, arms, costumes, musical instruments, prehistoric and Roman findings, mediaeval statuary and altars as well as paintings of the period. The Museum is open daily during the summer-months from 9-12 a. m. and from 2-5 p. m. — A delightful exhibition of peasant arts and crafts, forming part of the Municipal Museum, is now on view at the "Monats-Schlüssel", situated on a hill in the Hellbrunn grounds. (The station Hellbrunn, 20 minutes from town, is reached by the electric line to Berchtesgaden.) The collection contains peasant furniture, jewelry, household utensils — all of which give information about village-life and customs in bygone days — and a country-chapel. (Open daily until nightfall.) — Manager's office: Franz Josef-Kai 17, Salzburg. Director: Julius Leisching.



The Grand Hotel de l'Europe in 1863

Glimpses of old and of modern Salzburg.

From times immemorial the proximity of mountain-passes, leading over the Northern Alps into more clement Southern regions, has been conducive to human settlement. Salzburg forms no exception to this rule. Lying in the valley of the Salzach which here, after a tumultuous race through mountain gorges, quiets down and flows peacefully into the plain, she was predestined to become an important centre on the highroad to Carinthia, and, further South, to Italy. The huge salt deposits discovered on either bank of the river and in the lake district of the present-day Salzkammergut were another asset in favour of her development. The names of the land and city of Salzburg and of many neighbouring localities take their origin from these salt-mines. According to history, prehistoric settlements existed in the Salzach valley and salt-mines, and, in the Hohentauern range, even gold- and silver-mines, were known to the aborigines.

At the time of the Roman world-dominion *Juvavum* — the present Salzburg — was the junction of several roads leading to the heart



Salzburg in the 17th Century

(Museum Carolino Augusteum, Salzburg)

of the empire, Rome. Accordingly, it was fortified against invasions and a Roman legion was quartered there. The beauty of the scenery soon induced wealthy patricians to settle in this privileged spot; they built numerous handsome villas in the neighbourhood, and a flavour of Roman culture and civilisation spread over the country. The Salzburg municipal museum possesses some rare specimens of artistic mosaic-floors of that period. When the dark days of the Migration of the Nations broke up, Salzburg was not spared from the universal devastation and ruin; its habitations were destroyed and it is doubtful if any of the inhabitants survived.

It is only very much later that the name of Salzburg again crops up in History. The Bajuvar Duke, Theodore III, to whose share this region had fallen, having received baptism, called Bishop Rupert of Worms in order to evangelize his new subjects. Rupert's mission laid the foundation-stone of a future independent ecclesiastical rule under which both, land and city, remained for more than twelve centuries. In the hey-day of its power the priestly dominion extended far beyond the boundaries of the present province, as far, in fact, as the Chiemsee. From modest beginnings, the episcopal city gradually developed into a proud township. No doubt, those who wielded the sceptre, were men of rare strength and enterprise; even to-day, we can well imagine, what their residence must have been in the days of its prosperity with its innumerable churches and palaces, its monument-adorned squares and mysterious by-streets.



Salzburg in the 18th Century

(Museum Carolino Augusteum, Salzburg)

In 798 Bishop Arno occupied the episcopal seat of Salzburg. Even in the face of the never-ending unrest of the Middle Ages, during which the fortress had constantly to be enlarged and strengthened, the clerical potentates showed much diplomatic astuteness in extending their spiritual and temporal power. Unfortunately, few vestiges of that period remain. The confirmation of the independant ecclesiastical power inaugurates Salzburg's glory, Archbishop Leonhard von Keutschach (1495—1519) may be called its pioneer. He caused new communications to be opened, houses to be built; he encouraged mining and agriculture, and his name stands for initiative and enterprise. His coat of arms shows a turnip in commemoration of his descent from simple peasant folk. During the ensuing wars, surnamed the "Farmer's Wars", which, under the cloak of being religious feuds, were caused by purely economical considerations, the fortress was besieged in 1525. Bishop Lang von Wellenburg held it bravely and finally defeated the foe.

Fanaticism which had long been smouldering in the country again, broke out in 1588. In this year a decree was issued, commanding the suppression of the Lutheran doctrine.

Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau (1587—1612), a descendant of the Medici family, combined the impetuosity of his Florentine forebears with shrewd commonsense and uncompromising harshness in religious questions. He had no sooner assumed the Bishop's mitre than he gave free course to his passion for building. Whole parts of the town,

even the venerable old cathedral, fell a victim to his dislike of things of the past. Pompous Renaissance edifices seemed to grow out of the earth; the foundations of a new cathedral were laid. The life of this master-man came to a tragic end. Having been taken captive by the duke of Bavaria, he was imprisoned in his own fortress, where he died several years later. While he languished in a prison cell, his successor *Marcus Sitticus, Graf von Hohenemb*s (1612—1619), reigned supreme and created the fanciful child of a whim... *Hellbrunn*, with its gardens and fancy fountains.

Paris, Graf von Lodron, occupied the archepiscopal seat from 1619 to 1653. He was a potent furtherer of Salzburg's importance, and, through well-employed statesmancraft, succeeded in partly saving it from the misery accompanying the Thirty Year's War. His chief merit is the founding of the Benedictine University which gave the first impulse to Salzburg's developing into an intellectual centre. He also was a great builder and his heraldic symbol, the lion with the doubly twisted tail, still meets us at every step in our wanderings through the town and its environments. The Westphalian Peace, concluded during his reign, in 1648, acknowledged the independance of the principality of Salzburg under the authority of the Prince-Archbishops.

The revival of the religious wars brought endless suffering to Salzburg. On October the 31st 1731 *Archbishop Count Leopold Firmian* published the all too famous decree on emigrants, which caused 30,000 Protestants to leave the hostile country — an economic catastrophe under whose fatal consequences the land suffered for many a decade.

Times were changing rapidly. Petty states were being swallowed up by more powerful rivals; there was neither need nor space left for ecclesiastical principalities. Alien armies flooded the land, exacting contribution, quartering themselves on and feeding at the expense of the impoverished population. The small, defenceless state had become a "*quantité négligeable*", however much it endeavoured to assert itself and to keep up with modern tendencies by reforming its administration and by furthering education. The unavoidable break-down took place in 1802, when the principality was transformed into an electorate and fell to the hands of the *Grand-duke Ferdinand of Tuscany*. But this change of ruler did not spell peace; the land was tossed from one master to the other until it was ultimately (1816) annexed to the Habsburg monarchy.

About the middle of the 18th century, a native of Augsburg, *Mozart*

by name, filled the position of "Court-musician" to the Prince-Archbishop. A son was born to him on January 27 1756, *W o l f g a n g A m a d e u s*, who was to become king in the realm of music and the most famous son of his native town. His musical genius was neither understood nor appreciated during the master's short life (he died in Vienna in 1819, poor and unknown) and the "discovery" of this unrivaled artist was left to the 19th century. To Salzburg's glory be it said, that the principal merit of this late revelation falls to her share, and that she honours the memory of her illustrious citizen by every means in her power. So it is that she has risen to be a centre of musical life, an international homestead of art expressed in sound. The convulsions of the last years have not succeeded in effacing the artistic stamp upon her brow; she valiantly holds up her standard of culture and strives to fulfil her mission to the world.

There are few spots on the globe where art and nature combine as harmoniously in forming an enchanted unity as they do in Salzburg. Truly, this is God's garden, and from it emanates a magic power that throws a spell over the soul and heals both mind and body.



Prof. Hellmer, Mozart Apollo Musagetes
(Mozarteum) Kunstverlag Herm. Kerber, Salzburg



View of Salzburg from the Kapuzinerberg

Phot. Würthle & Sohn

Salzburg

Salzburg city lies at an altitude of 423 meters (1269 feet) above the level of the sea. Three hills are grouped in a semicircle round the town, the highest of which — South of the river — is crowned with Salzburg's landmark, the grim, time-honoured citadel of Hohensalzburg. The hill to the North is thickly wooded; a massive crenelated fortification-wall, intersected by several watchtowers, boldly climbs up the slope, in striking contrast to the smiling loveliness of the forest.

According to the great naturalist Alexander von Humboldt, Salzburg is one of the three most beautifully situated towns in the world, and it is not surprising that thousands of visitors flock thither. Owing to its geographical position, it has become the centre of wide-spreading traffic. It lies on the mainlines Paris—Constantinople and Vienna—Rome, and is connected by through-trains with Trieste and thereby with India and the Far-East.

The fame of Salzburg's annual musical and dramati-



View from the "Humboldt-Terrasse" on the Mönchsberg

cal festivals has spread far and wide and established her reputation for being the focus of Europe's musical life. Besides the high-class performances which take place daily during the period of the "Festspiele", Salzburg offers her guests many other, more worldly attractions. Balls, social gatherings, excursions, are constantly arranged, and, at that time, the town is transformed into a fashionable international resort.

Since the triumphal entry of the motor-car Salzburg's importance as a centre of traffic has grown immensely. Whereas in former days the number of excursions was necessarily limited, the swift machine now abolishes distance and opens the remotest valleys, the most out-of-the-way spots to the tourist. Beautiful tours can be made by motorbus or by private car; also short or long trips by aeroplane. Aviators will be interested to hear that Salzburg possesses an ideal ærodróm laid out on perfect technical lines. Motorbus-trips are arranged so as to follow a different route on the return, thus enabling the traveller to enjoy a greater number of sights in one day than was formerly possible in a week or more.

Artistic enjoyment, historical associations and old-world charm, beauty of scenery, and, last but not least, the comfort of up-to-date hotels — amongst which the "Grand Europe" ranks first — all combine in rendering Salzburg attractive. Indeed, few places are more suitable for a long stay, for, in order to fully appreciate her beauties, she must be seen in all seasons. While summer metamorphoses her into the gay and brilliant rendezvous of artists, celebrities and fashion, winter brings back the dream-atmosphere of the old ecclesiastical city. Autumn sets the woods ablaze in an orgy of colour and spring turns the Salzach valley into a miracle of tenderly blended hues. When the first leaves appear, Salzburg awakens from her winter sleep; hotels and shops prepare for the influx of visitors; the rehearsals for the "Festspiele" begin, and soon the town resumes its cheerful international aspect. Salzburg has a knack of growing upon her guests: the longer they stay, the more loth they are to quit.

Winter Attractions.

Salzburg's environs offer numerous attractions to the lover of winter-sport. In the immediate neighbourhood — almost on the outskirts of the town — skying can be indulged in on the slopes of the Gaisberg and the Rossfeld. Further away, but still most get-atable, the Watzmannkar, the Schlenken near Adnet, and the Osterhorn region near Strobl, offer unlimited opportunities for exciting runs. The Artur-Haus (railway station Mitterberg), Obertauern (Wiesenegg, station Radstadt), Saalbach (station Maishofen), the Loferer Alpe in the Steinberge... all these have a good name amongst the devotees of winter-sport. Recently even the Grossglockner and the Venediger have been attempted successfully and the Gerlosplatte promises to develop into a skying "Dorado".

Historical associations, artistic joys, beauty of nature clad in ever-



T. Ethofer · Flachgau

Herm. Kerber, Salzburg, Editor



T. Ethofer · Pongau

Herm. Kerber, Salzburg. Editor



Salzburg in the Winter

Phot. Würthle & Sohn

varying shapes, sport: these are the gifts Salzburg lavishes upon her guest. Thus, she can proudly hold her own amidst the many attractive places in the world. She offers a harvest of unforgettable impressions to the traveller: it is with him to garner it. But this cannot be done during a flying visit; a prolonged stay can alone exhaust her beauty-treasure. But no need to lay stress on this; the visitor will gladly tarry and gladly return, for Salzburg has cast her spell upon him.

A Stroll through the City



Marble Staircase

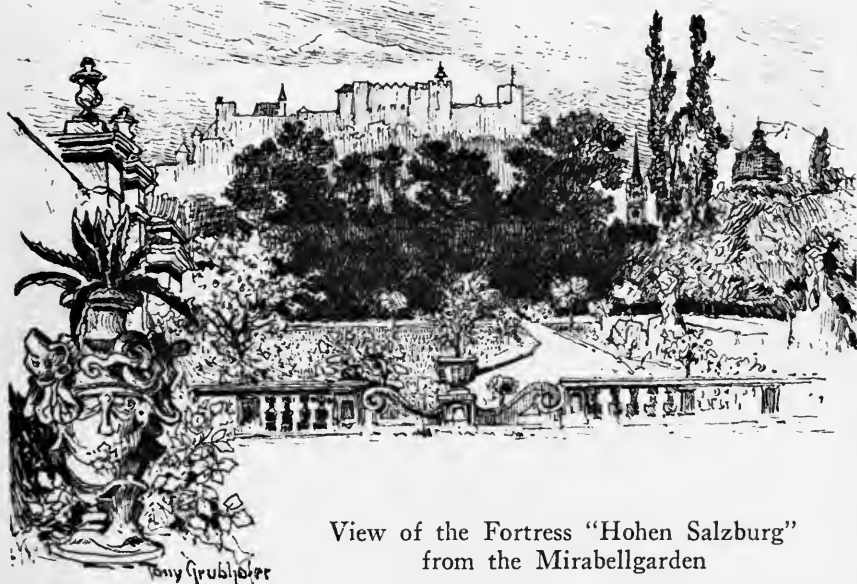
by Raphael Donner in the Castle Mirabell

executed in bold Baroque by the master in stone-craft, Raphael Donner.

The delightful grounds surrounding the Schloss were laid out after the designs of the famous architect Fischer von Erlach, and contain an aviary and an open-air stage. We leave the park through the Southern gate where the Makartplatz opens out. An old-fashioned house, bearing the inscription "Mozarts Wohnhaus" in large gilt letters, catches our eye. To the right is the Municipal-Theatre, to the left the handsome church of the Holy Trinity. Turning to the right, we find

Leaving the imposing front entrance of the "Grand Hotel Europe" behind us, we turn up the Westbahnstrasse to our right. After a few minute's walk the Mirabellschloss comes in sight. This vast building was erected by Prince-Bishop Wolf Dietrich (1587—1612) as a gift to his beloved Salome Alt, and, the city being small then, Castle Altenau, as it was named, lay beyond the fortified walls.

Its most striking feature is a marble stair,



View of the Fortress "Hohen Salzburg"
from the Mirabellgarden

ourselves in the Schwarzstrasse, where the severe architectural lines of the Mozarteum arrest our attention. This modern building (it was finished in 1911) contains the international Academy of Music and two concert-halls, the larger of which is splendidly decorated.

Organ recitals are performed there every morning. At 11 o'clock the Mozarteum may be visited with a guide. We retrace our steps and soon reach the "Platzl", a small square from where the old Steingasse branches off. Past the first block we come upon a stairway leading to the Capuchin monastery. Having reached the top, we enter the park and perceive a tiny house, the "Mozarthäuschen". This pavilion once stood in the courtyard of a Vienna mansion and it was under its low roof, that Mozart composed his immortal opera "The Magic Flute". A



Entrance to the Mirabellgarden



"The Mozarteum", Institution for international Music

Aus dem Kunstverlag Hermann Kerber

To be visited daily at 11 a. m. Organ-concerts.

fascinating underwood path tempts us further on till we come to a "Bella Vista" from where a superb view of the town and the mountain ranges in the background unfolds itself. Now back to town and across the bridge. We follow the river down-stream, pass under an archway to the left, and, having crossed a small square, stand opposite to the house in which Mozart was born. Many interesting Mozart-relics are to be seen in the Museum on the third floor. Wending our way through the Getreidegasse, the business centre of Salzburg, and leaving the townhall to the left, we reach the Ludwig Viktorplatz, which is adorned with a fine 17th century fountain. Two wide open spaces continue the above named square to the left. In the centre of the first one stands a magnificent fountain, by the Italian sculptor, Antonio Dario (1664—1680), the material being brought from the Untersberg marble quarries. To the right stands the "Residenz" with a monumental, profusely decorated portal. This building, once the episcopal winterquarters, was erected by Wolf Dietrich. It encloses three inner yards and contains numberless state apartments.

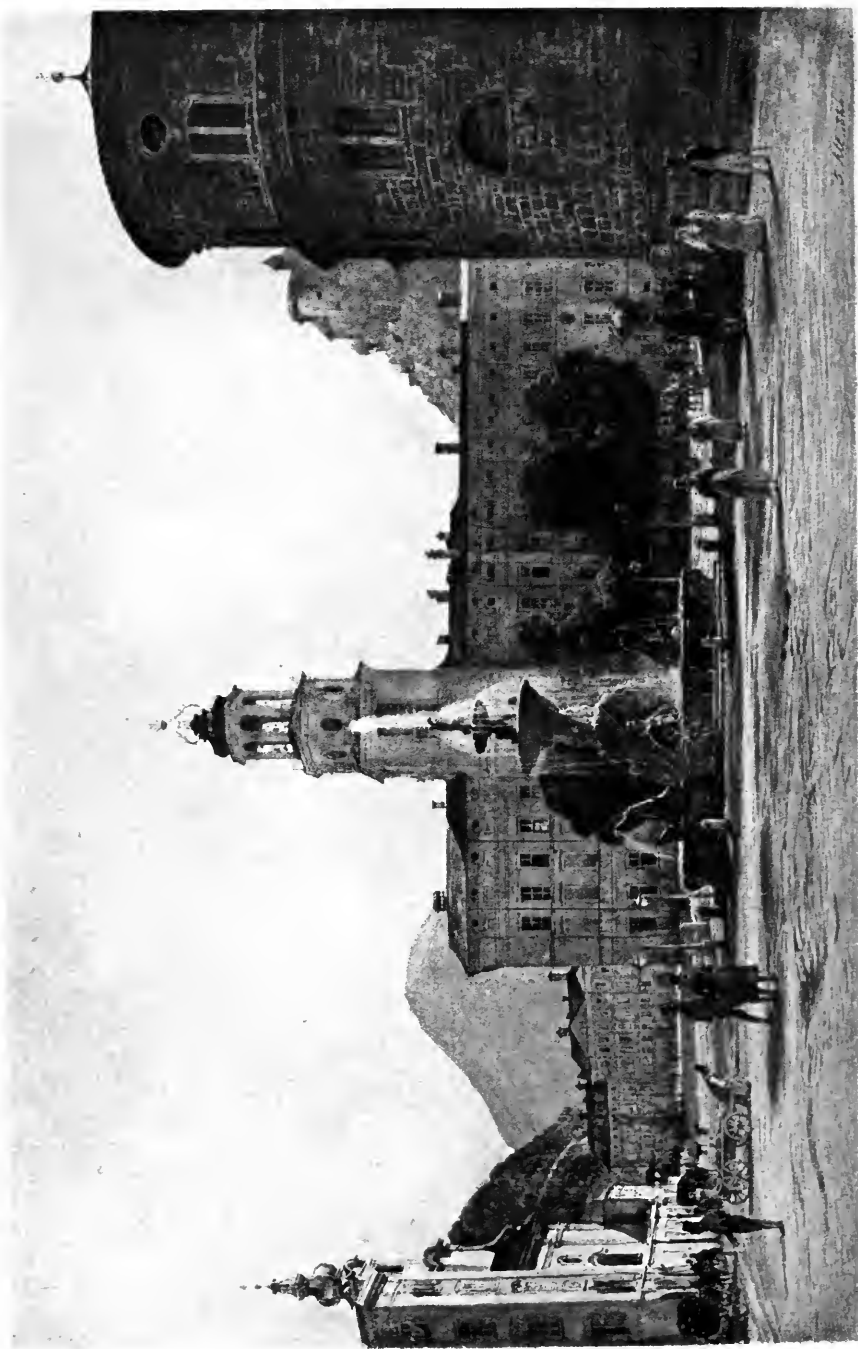


Kulstrunk • The Ludwig-Viktor square
Editor: Morawetz, Salzburg



T. Ethofer · Pinzgau

Herm. Kerber, Salzburg, Editor



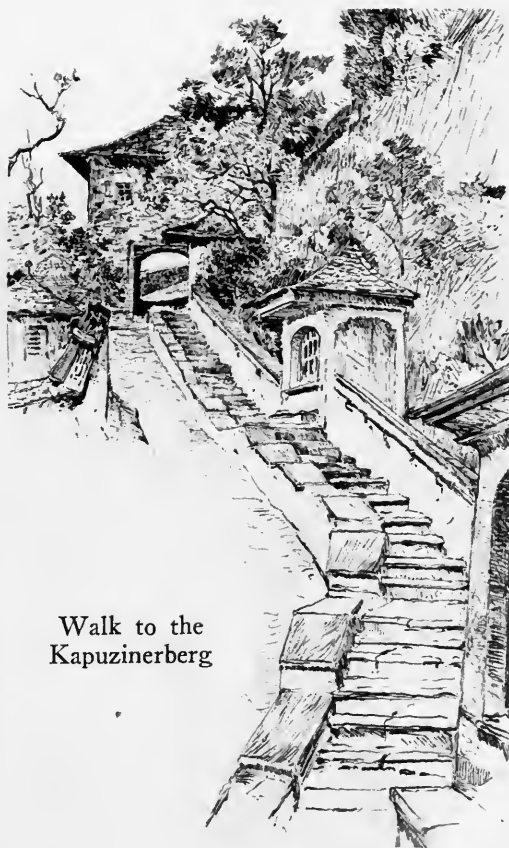
Alt. Residenzplatz . From the special edition "Salzburg the town of festivals", of the half-monthly periodical "Moderne Welt", Vienna



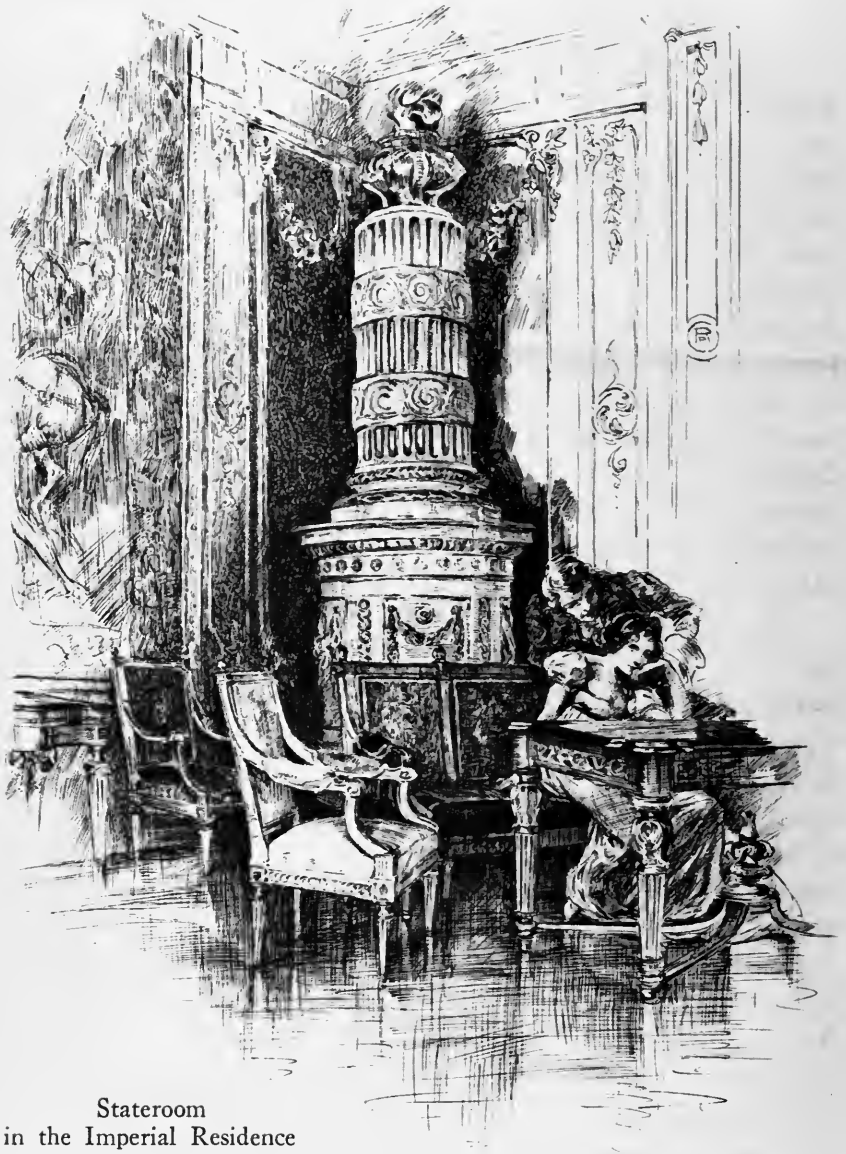
Nowak: Mozart's native house
Edited by the International foundation "Mozarteum", Salzburg

Many a scene of Salzburg's history has been enacted within these walls. They witnessed the signing of the Austro-Prussian Treaty of Gastein in 1865 and the memorable meeting between Emperor Francis Joseph and Napoleon III and Empress Eugénie, and here the foundation-stone of the Austro-German Alliance was laid in 1871.

The majestic mass of the Cathedral forms the background of the square. It is justly considered as one of the purest specimens of Italian Renaissance to be found North of the Alps. The beautifully proportioned marble façade is flanked by two towers and a delightful Statue of the Virgin Mary stands in the cathedral enclosure. Wolf Dietrich, that great builder, entrusted Vincenzo Scamozzi with the drawing-up of the original plans which were executed with slight modifications by Antonio Solari under the reign of Marcus Sitticus. The consecration, however, only took place in 1628 under Paris Lodron. The vault opposite the Cathedral accedes to the Franziskanergasse. The church of St. Francis in this street is one of the most remarkable amongst Salzburg's numerous sacred edifices, and well worth being visited. We now take the first turning to the left which brings us to St. Peter's Abbey, the oldest monument of the town, dating back, as it does, to the days of St. Rupert. It was begun in 589, destroyed by fire, rebuilt in 1127—1131 and finally restored in its present form by Archbishop Max Gandolf in the 17th century. For more than a hundred years



Walk to the
Kapuzinerberg



Stateroom
in the Imperial Residence

it served as the episcopal residence. The Abbey glories in the possession of a famous library of 70,000 volumes, 400 manuscripts, and 600 first editions.

We continue to St. Peter's Cellar — now a restaurant — to the right of the gateway. In spite of its venerable age, it has a modern aspect, having been renovated and enlarged in 1902. On the first floor we are shown the



The Cathedral founded by Archbishop Wolf Dietrich
von Raitenau (1587—1612)

"Haydn-Stüberl" where Haydn, the celebrated composer of sacred music, used to sit of an evening and sip his cup of wine.

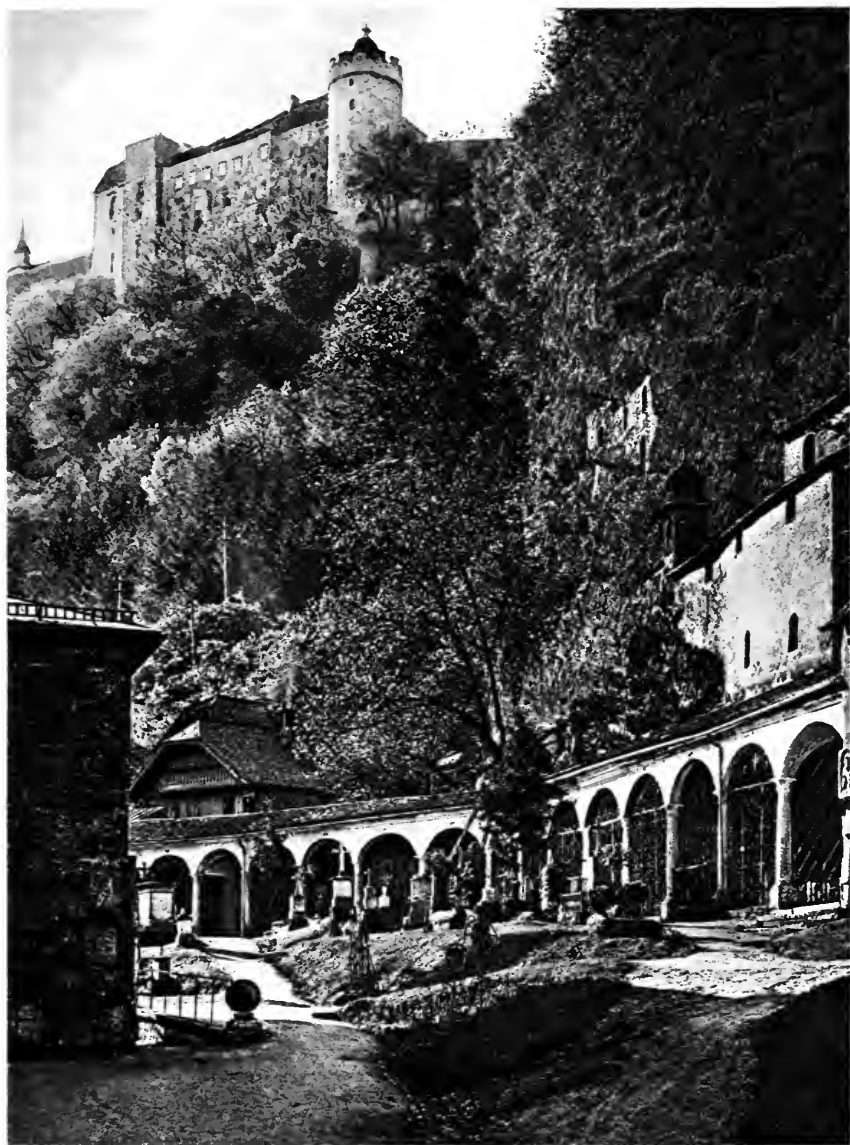
Though St. Peter's cemetery has often been reproduced in

painting, no picture can render the poignant impressiveness of this unique abode of death, which we now enter. It lies in sombre seclusion at the foot of the Schlossberg which rises sheer in one solid mass of rock, the harshness of the surface softened only in places by dark undergrowth. The rockwall is honeycombed by small excavations: cells of cenobites and chapels where the early Christians held divine service. During the persecution in 477, many Christians found here a martyr's death, being precipitated from the height by the Heruleans.

The section of St. Peter represents the oldest part of Salzburg and was founded by Bishop Rupert of Worms in the sixth Century. The Bajuvar Duke Theodor III presented the Bishop with the town and two miles of surrounding land, which was the beginning of the future independent ecclesiastical rule.



St. Peter's Cellar, as it was in bygone days



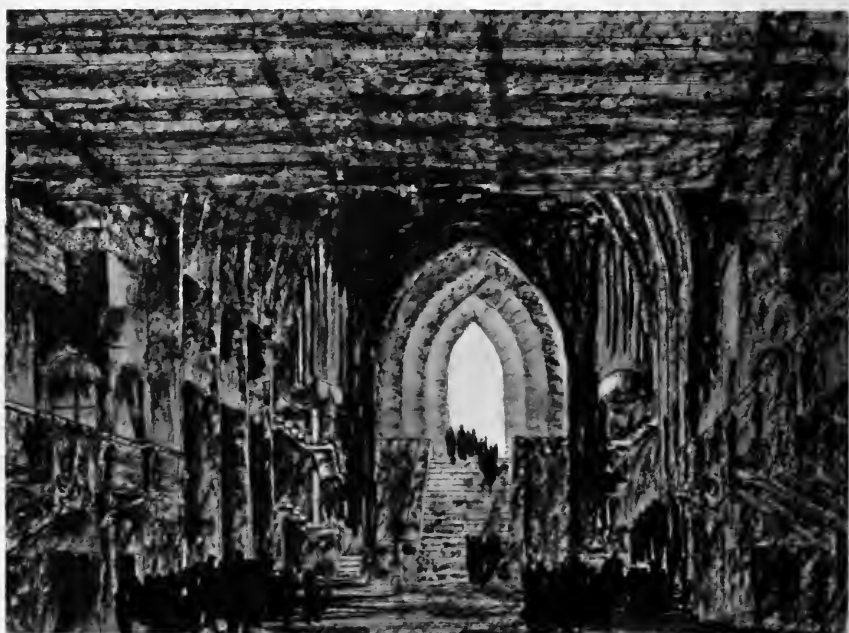
St. Peter's Cemetery

Phot. Würthle & Sohn

We now proceed up the Sigmund Haffnergasse, from which a tunnel-like archway leads to the Universitätsplatz where market is held in the morning. The Kollegienkirche — another fine sample of German baroque and the work of Fischer von Erlach — rises to the South of the wide square. The side-street left of the church brings us to the

entrance of the Court Stables, built by Wolf Dietrich and characteristic for his love of luxury by their size (they can house 130 horses) and decoration. The two riding-schools have recently been adapted to the requirements of the "Festspiele".

The "Summer riding-school", standing further back was caused to be surrounded in 1693 with galleries hewn out of the solid rock and tournaments were held on this spot, which — to-day — is given over to the "Festspiele". The festivals in Salzburg, which generally take place in August, turned art to be the "Musical and Artistical Event of Central Europe" and the most prominent singers and



The Festival Hall

Prof. Clemens Holzmeister

musicians follow willingly the invitation, to show their art in the Native Town of Austria's greatest Composer W. A. Mozart. The new Festival Hall is meant to be also a "pied à terre" for foreign art.

Another part is occupied by the museum of natural history and an exhibition of arts and crafts. Through the courtyard the horse-pond is reached, in the middle of which stands a group symbolising man's victory over the horse and which is surrounded by splendid marble banisters.

The following pages added to this pamphlet show the programme of this year's Festival, which will again be the Musical Event in Central Europe.



The Reception Hall originally erected by Archbishop Guidobald in 1690, with beautiful fresco ceiling. Reconstructed 1926 by Prof. Holzmeister.



Festspielhaus, Salzburg: View of the old Tournament Court with 96 boxes cut in the solid rock. Laid out by Archbishop Johann Ernst in 1693.

In 1705, Archbishop Sigismund caused a tunnel to be cut through the Mönchsberg. It measures 130 meters in length and 12 meters in height and the ornamental decoration of the portals hewn out of the rock is a master-piece of baroque art. Shortcuts through different passages take us to the embankment and to the municipal museum where precious collections from every period of Salzburg's history, back to the Celtic era, are on view.

Continuing along the river, we attain the suburb of Mülln, whence, next to the Augustine monastery with its famous tavern, the road to the Mönchsberg winds up. St. Monika's gate, half-way up, gives access to the walls of the old fortress. These works of defence, particularly strong at this spot, were executed by Solari on Paris Lodron's orders. The beautiful view from the Humboldt-Terrasse repays us for the mild hardship of the walk.

Every spot of this hill has a charm of its own. Passing through meadows and shady lanes, with ever and anon a glimpse of lofty peaks, we approach the powerful complex of the citadel. We enter the inner yard through the "Serpent's gate" and the Lodron arch, and the forbidding Keutschach-Sperrbogen lying before it. The fortress was erected by Bishop Gebhard in 1077 and completed and enlarged by his successors.



The Neutor



Monikapforte on the Mönchsberg

Monikapforte on the Mönchsberg, which makes part of the old fortification of Salzburg.

From here leads a level road to the stopping place of a cog-wheel-line to the Fortress, which may be used by visitors tired of walking.



None should neglect visiting this monument of by-gone days. The sight of the threatening stronghold, as seen from the inner court, is deeply impressive and a revelation of life and customs of the Middle Ages.

We descend by the funicular. The steep Festungsgasse takes us on to the Kapitelplatz and the Kapitelschwemme (horse-pond) opposite the cathedral, another distinguished work in baroque style.

The Fortress "Hohen Salzburg" dates back to the time of Archbishop Gebhard I (1077) and was considerably enlarged by the Archbishops Leonhard von Keutschach (1495—1519), Lang von Wellenburg (1525) and Paris Lodron (1619—1653).

In the Courtyard of
the Fortress





Bathing Pool for Horses erected by Archbishop Johann Ernst in 1695

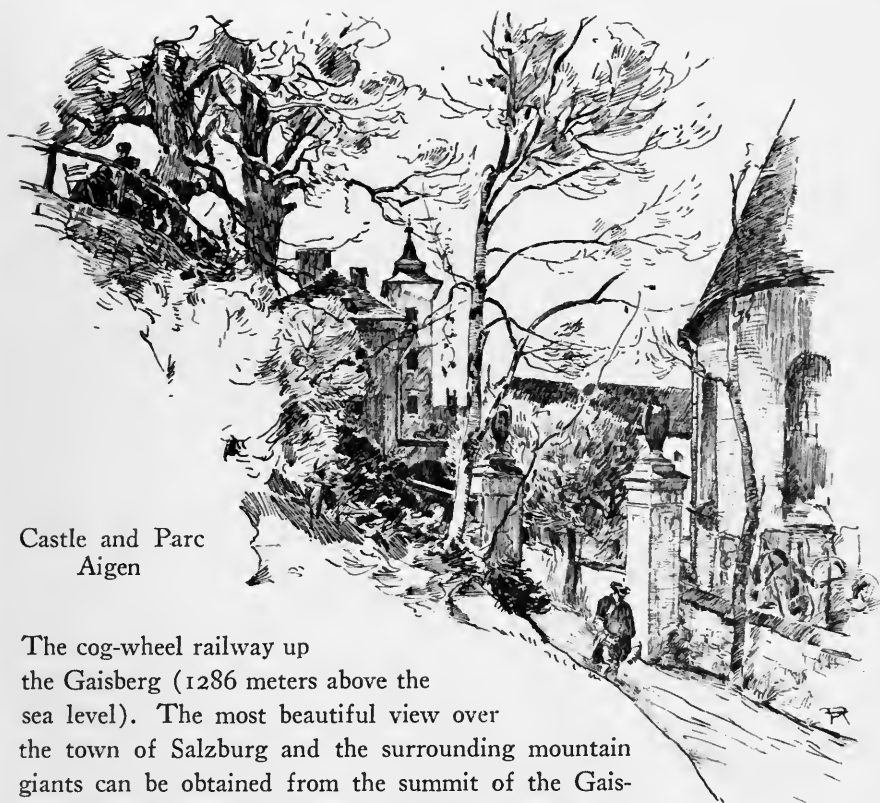
Excursions



Maria Plain

Maria Plain, a renowned place of pilgrimage with a fine church, built by Antonio Dario in 1674. To be reached by carriage or tram-car, the distance from the latter's terminus being about thirty minutes walk.

Castle and Parc Aigen, accessible by carriage or railway. The estate is the Property of Prince Schwarzenberg. This trip can be combined with Hellbrunn, which is described on the following page.



Castle and Parc
Aigen

The cog-wheel railway up the Gaisberg (1286 meters above the sea level). The most beautiful view over the town of Salzburg and the surrounding mountain giants can be obtained from the summit of the Gaisberg. The electric tram conveys visitors to Parsch, the starting point of the cog-wheel railway. From there the train begins to climb upward and passes at a height of 735 meters above the sea level the charmingly situated "Judenbergalpe" and a little further the "Zistelalpe" (996 meters). From there the train winds its way up through luxuriant pastures to the summit of the Gaisberg.

Visitors are advised to take seats near the windows of the right hand side of the compartments in order to enjoy the view during the whole journey, which lasts about one hour.

The Castle of Hellbrunn used to be the phantastical country of the Prince Archbishop Marcus Sitticus. There are good frescos by Mascagni, Solari and Francis of Siena. The grounds are remarkable for their ingeneous fountains, their mechanical theatre. The beautiful garden is laid out in the French fashion, while the lower part resembles an English park. Schloss Hellbrunn is reached in 20 minutes from the town by electric tram. Those preferring a drive should choose the road along the stately avenue running in a straight line from Salzburg to Hellbrunn, or via Aigen and return by the avenue.



Hellbrunn, the country seat of Archbishop Marcus Sitticus Graf von Hohen-
embs (1612—1619), with frescos by Mascagni, Solari and Franz de Sienne.

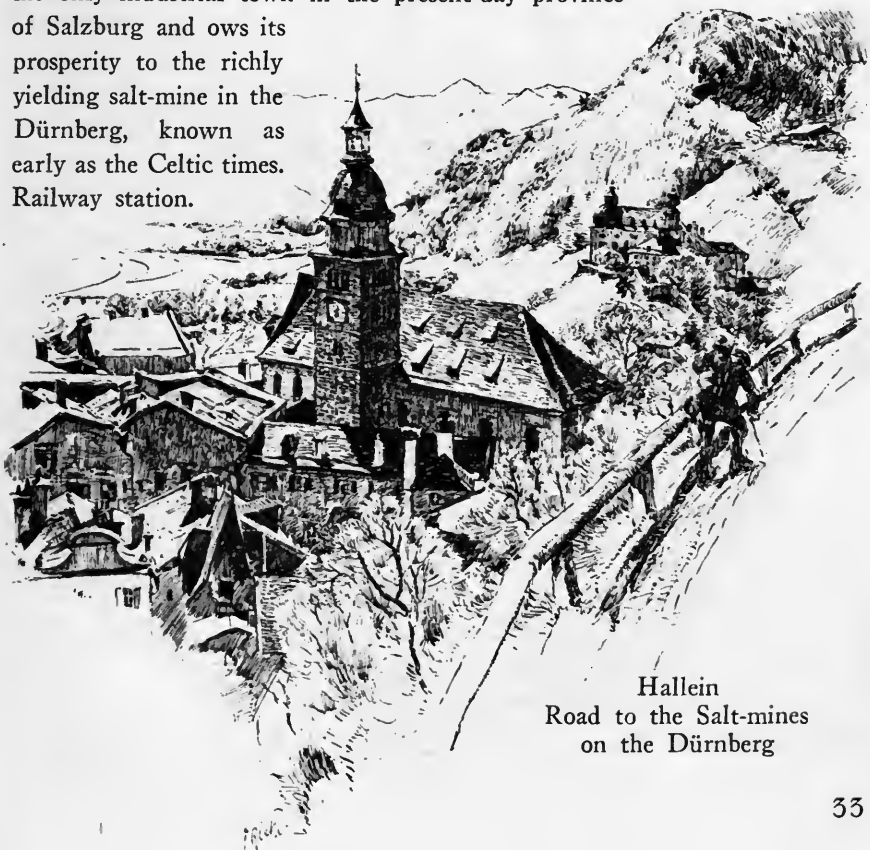


Schloss Leopoldskron. One of the most striking of the many old country-seats around Salzburg. This lordly mansion was built by Bishop Count Firmian in 1736 and is now the propriety of Professor Max Reinhardt.



The next station on the line is Anif, with a water-girt Gothic castle belonging to Countess Moy which may be gone over when not inhabited.

Half a day should be devoted to the picturesque borough of Hallein, whose name is first mentioned in the chronicles of the 10th century. It is the only industrial town in the present-day province of Salzburg and owes its prosperity to the richly yielding salt-mine in the Dürnberg, known as early as the Celtic times. Railway station.



Hallein
Road to the Salt-mines
on the Dürnberg



Hallein and the "Hohe Göll"

Phot. Würthle & Sohn

P a s s L u e g. At a short distance from the borough of Golling, the valley narrows to the wildly romantic Lueg gorge. By the work of thousands of years the Salzach pushed her way through the rock with such violence as to undermine the cliffs. These, ultimately, gave way, and, in falling, blocked the river bed, thus forcing the waters into a subterranean course. This explains the disappearance of the river near the well known "Salzachöfen". The défilé is about a mile long and strongly fortified. It played a great rôle in 1809, when it was bravely held against the allied French and Bavarian troops. A monument on the pass commemorates the heroism of the peasant leader Struber from Stegenwald. A short walk from the pass takes the tourist to the furnaces.



Descent into the mines



Pass Lueg (road to Innsbruck), defended against the French in 1809

Phot. Würtele & Sohn



Schloss Hohenwerfen. The road now leads past Sulzau and Tanneck — from the latter the beautiful “Jagdschloss” (hunting-castle) of Blühnbach can be reached in three hours — to the splendidly situated Castle of Hohenwerfen. Originally a fortress, it was built in 1077 by Bishop Gebhard and aggrandized by his successors. It is to-day the propriety of Archduke Eugene.

The next place of interest is the market-town of Werfen, the starting-



Eisriesenwelt, Posselthalle

Phot. Alfr. Asal, München

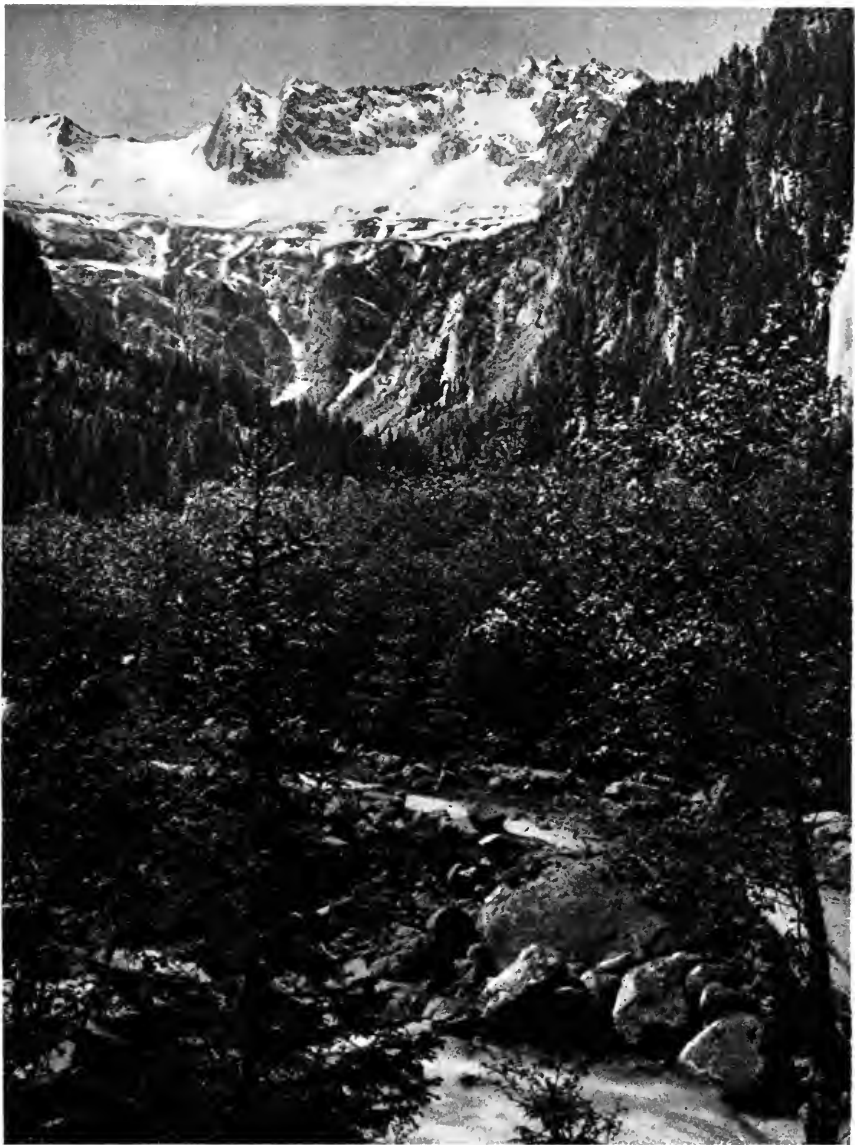
point for a visit to the "Eisriesenwelt" (giant ice-world). This natural phenomenon, discovered some ten years ago by Posselt-Czorich, has been recently explored and made accessible by the efforts of the "Salzburger Höhlenforscher-Verein". The ascent to the "Eishöhle", the largest of the ice-caverns so far known, is a matter of about three and a half hours. Following the course of the river, St. Johann



Hofgastein

im Pongau is now reached from where the famous "Liechtensteinklamm" (gorge) is visited. Further on is the townlet of Lend, the embouchure of the Gastein valley, into which we now turn, leaving the main-road and entering into a narrow défilé.

Hofgastein. Gold- and silver-mines were worked in the Gastein valley during the 16th and 17th century and their produce was such as to call forth unheard-of prosperity and wealth amongst the inhabitants. The mines had to be abandoned later on, but the natives have found ample



Prossau and the Ankogel section

Phot. Würthle & Sohn

compensation in the ever increasing influx of health-seekers flocking to the hot springs renowned all over the world for their curative power.

Badgastein, the even more famous spa, is reached after a steep ascent. It nestles among lovely forests, with snow-capped mountains and glaciers as a background. Its most striking feature is the roaring waterfall in the centre of the place, where a mountain torrent, the Gasteiner Ache,



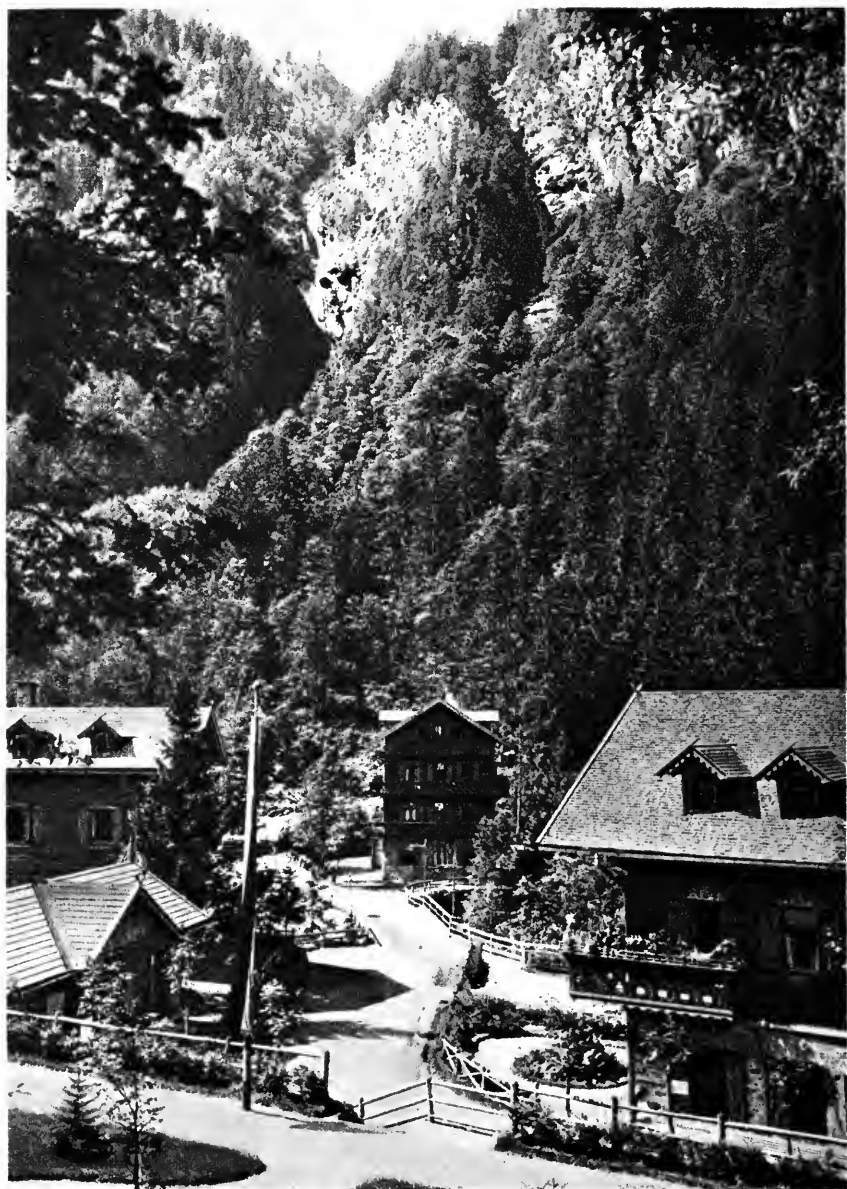
Badgastein the world-renowned Health Resort

Phot. Würtzle & Sohn



Zell am See with the Kitzsteinhorn (3204 m.)

Phot. Würthle & Sohn



Kesselfall-Alpenhaus

Phot. Würthle & Sohn

dashes madly down a dip of many hundred feet. Numerous walks have been laid out in the woods, the most delightful of which is undoubtedly the "Kaiser-Wilhelm-Promenade" to Prossau.

Having returned to Lend, we now continue westward. We stop at Zell am See, a charming little place on a lake, and from there climb



Second Cascade of the Krimmler Waterfalls

Phot Würthle & Sohn

up the *Schmittenhöhe*. The summit commands a magnificent view, and the sunrise over the Alps is a sight never to be forgotten. Having stopped over night in the comfortable hotel, we witness this marvellous spectacle and return to Zell am See.

A well kept motor-road leads through the *Kapruner Tal* to the

Kesselfall-Alpenhaus. Here we bestride mules which carry us to the Moserboden at an altitude of 1960 meters. A climb of 150 meters more brings us to the rim of the glacier where an imposing alpine panorama unfurls itself. In close proximity rise the giant mountains Hoher Tenn (3370 m.), Wiesbachhorn (3570 m.), Bratschenkopf (3416 m.), Johannesberg (3467 m.), Glockerin (3425 m.), Hohe Riffel (3345 m.), Kitzsteinhorn (3204 m.) and many more.

Returning to the Alpenhaus, where the car awaits us, we speed on to the Krimmler Tal and visit the waterfalls which count as the most wonderful of the region. The waters of the Krimmler Ache dash down in a mad whirl over three ledges, the lowest one measuring about a hundred meters in width. Higher up, a projecting slab, the "Riemann-Kanzel" offers a fine view of the lower and middle cataract, whilst, still further, we get an overwhelming view of the third one, dashing in a froth of roaring waters over a dip of 150 meters. From Krimml we return to Mittersill where we leave the Salzach valley. The road branching off to the left takes us across the Thurn pass to Kitzbühel, dear to all lovers of winter-sport as well as to mountaineers, being an excellent starting-point for alpine tours.

Our glorious tour has nearly come to an end. Homeward bound, we pay flying visits to the popular summer resort Lofer, to Unken and to Bad Reichenhall.



Bad Reichenhall

Phot. Würthle & Sohn



St. Gilgen, towards Zwölferkogel

Phot. Würthle & Sohn

The itinerary of a second tour is as follows: from Salzburg to the Fuschlsee and St. Gilgen on the Wolfgangsee; skirting the lake shore on to St. Wolfgang, where a halt is called in order to



St. Gilgen, with view over the lake

Phot. Würthle & Sohn

allow us to visit a famous woodcarved altar in the parish church, dating from the 16th century and the work of the Tyrolese sculptor Michael



St. Wolfgang

Phot. Würthle & Sohn



Kienbergwand near Scharfling

Phot. Würthle & Sohn



Schafberg, the Austrian "Rigi"

Phot. Würthle & Sohn

Pacher. Thence on to Bad Ischl, the favourite summer resort of Viennese fashion, where Emperor Francis Joseph used to spend many months every year. From here, an excursion to Gmunden is advisable. The shorter return route is via Mitterweissenbach on the Attersee and Unterach; from there to Kreuzstein on the Mondsee and Scharfling; then to Salzburg by St. Lorenz. An even more alluring possibility, though taking up somewhat more time, consists in choosing the road by Golling in the Salzach valley, Abtenau and Pass Gschütt to Gosau.



Gosauschmied

Phot. Würthle & Sohn

Beyond Gosau the road bifurcates; the turning to the right brings us to the Gosauschmied. Here, we have to pay a toll of 30 shillings,



Gosausee with the Dachstein (2996 m.)

Phot. Würthle & Sohn



This place is most important as oldest and most extensive burying place of the Celts.
The period is called the Hallstätter Periode

and, this accomplished, continue our ascending route to the Gosausee, perhaps the most lovely of all the lovely lakes of the district. Returning to the main-road, our way runs parallel to the river Gosauache, until we reach the Hallstätter See. A narrow lane leads to Hallstatt, an exceedingly ancient borough built in tiers above the lake. It has a salt-mine, which was worked by the Celts. The museum with many prehistoric relics, found in the region, deserves a visit. We return to Bad Ischl and thence to Salzburg either by the Wolfgangsee or by the Atter- and Mondsee.



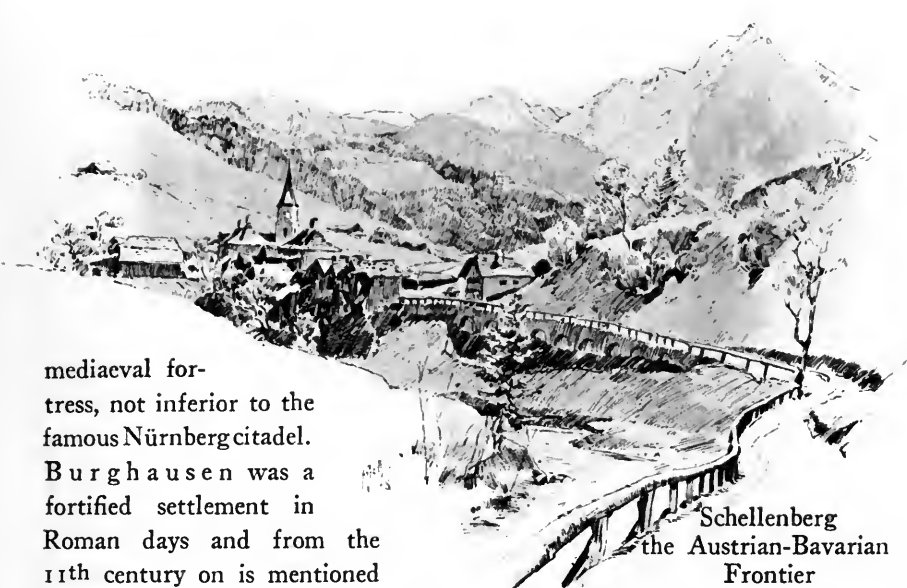
Alt-Oberndorf
before it was destroyed by the
floods of the Salzach

Another motor-trip takes us to Oberndorf on the Salzach via Weitwörth. The former was originally a Roman settlement and is mentioned in the Salzburg chronicles as early as 1050. The formerly flourishing river navigation was at one time the source of the place's great prosperity.

Our illustration shows Alt-Oberndorf as it was before the catastrophic floods of 1897 and 1899 carried away most of the river-side houses. The present borough was built at a safe distance from the dangerous waters. On the opposite bank we perceive the river-encircled Bavarian town of Laufen, with a fine 13th century church containing numerous ancient tombstones. From here the road runs to the North through a charming hill country. Burghausen, the next important place, is overshadowed by a mighty



Laufen



mediaeval fortress, not inferior to the famous Nürnbergcitadel. Burghausen was a fortified settlement in Roman days and from the 11th century on is mentioned

Schellenberg
the Austrian-Bavarian
Frontier

in history as crown domain. In the 14th century the fortress was transformed into a royal residence. To the West lies the well-known pilgrimage of Alt-Ötting with a fine church and a remarkable treasury. Passing Waging, Traunstein and Freilassing we again reach Salzburg.



Berchtesgaden with the Watzmann and the Hochkalter

Starting once more by motor, we drive to the end of the avenue to Hellbrunn where it meets the main-road which brings us to a secondary



The Königssee, with the Schönfeldspitze (2657 m.). The most romantic lake in the Alps. Phot. Würtzle & Sohn

road at the foot of the Untersberg. The Bavarian frontier is passed at the "Hangender Stein", and Schellenberg is the first important



Phot. Würthle & Sohn

St. Bartholomä on the Königssee with the Watzmann Massive (2714 m.)

place on Bavarian territory. A road (not available to motor traffic) connects it with the Hallein salt-mine. Constantly keeping in view the



The Obersee

two mountains Hoher Göll and Watzmann, we reach the beautifully situated Berchtesgaden after a short run.

For centuries Austria, Bavaria, and the Archbishopric jealously contested each with other for the possession of the Berchtesgaden district until the Vienna Congress definitely adjudged it to Bavaria. Part of the salt-mines are open to visitors.

We now wend our way towards the Königssee, the priceless jewel of the Western Alps, unique in its sombre beauty. The lower part is walled in by craggy rocks falling sheer down to the water's edge. At the further end the valley slightly

widens out and the Obersee comes in sight in all its melancholy beauty. We call a short halt at St. Bartholomä, and, having returned to



Ramsau

Phot. Würthle & Sohn

Berchtesgaden, avail ourselves of the road left of the station which leads to the Hintersee, touching Ilsank and Ramsau.



Salzburg popular types · Costumes worn in the “Alt-Flachgau“



Studio for art-photography Hintner, Salzburg



Salzburg popular types · Costumes worn in the “Alt-Flachgau“



Studio for art-photography Hintner, Salzburg

We here pass through a most exquisite part of the country. The Hintersee with its girdle of pine forests and its background of glaciers hardly stands second to the Königssee.

The two roads leading from here, the one to Saalfelden through the royal shooting enclosure and across the Hirschbühel, the other to Reichenhall past the Schwarzbachwacht, are both closed against motor traffic.

In order to reach Reichenhall, we have to return to Berchtesgaden. The Reichenhall valley is reached over the Hallthurn pass. Near to the Saalachsee the road from Lofer runs into the one we are travelling on. Reichenhall is a much frequented watering place with pretty grounds. Many delightful excursions can be undertaken from here. Salzburg is only about half an hours distance by car.



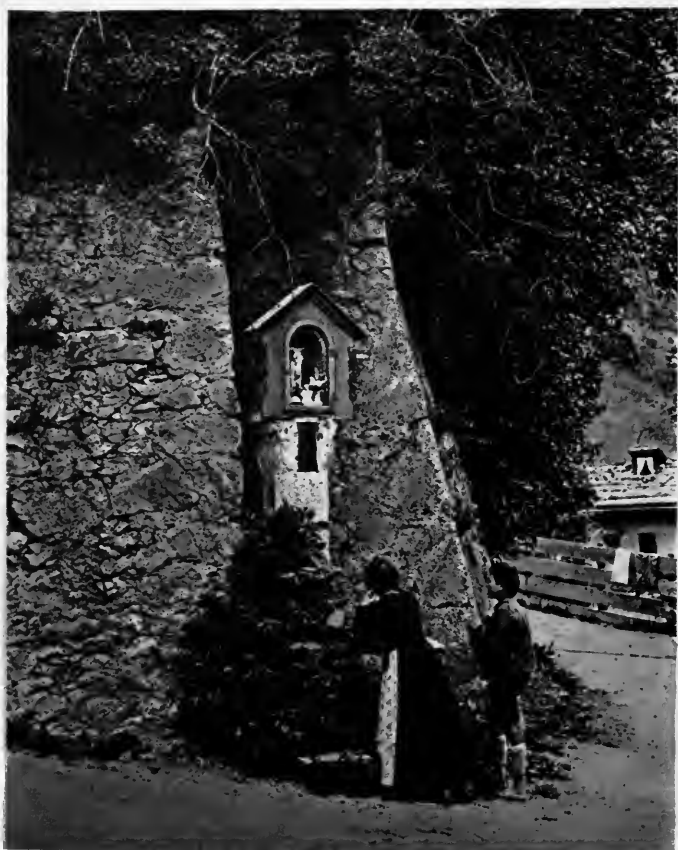
Hohen Salzburg and the Gaisberg

Phot. Dr. Mycinsky

High-alpine climbings

Salzburg is an ideal centre for mountaineering expeditions, ranging from the easy ascension of moderately high mountains to the conquest of giant peaks, to glacier work and perilous rock-climbing. We will limit ourselves to the indication of a few of the most interesting tours.

Hallein is the starting point for the *Hoher Göll* (2519 meters). Five hours walking over the *Dürnberg* and the *Ecker-Sattel* takes the



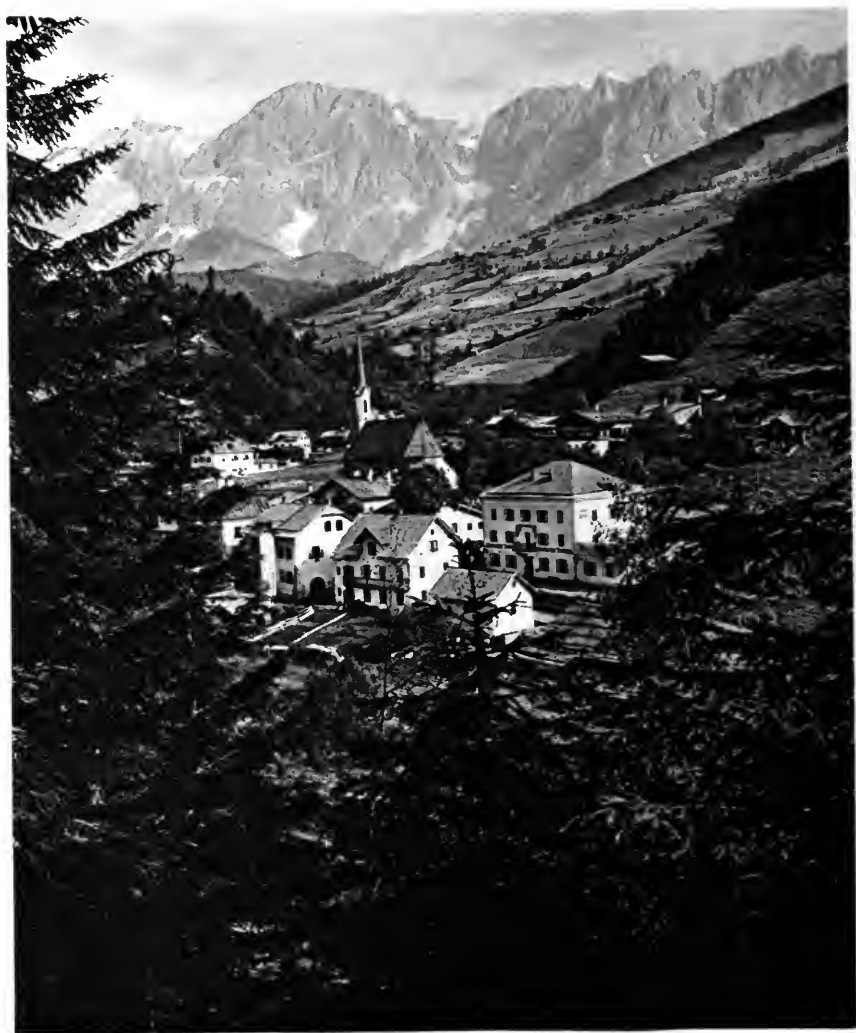
Study

Phot. Würthle & Sohn



Hoher Göll (2582 m.)

Phot. Würthle & Sohn



Mühlbach near Bischofshofen with the Hochkönig

Phot. Würthle & Sohn

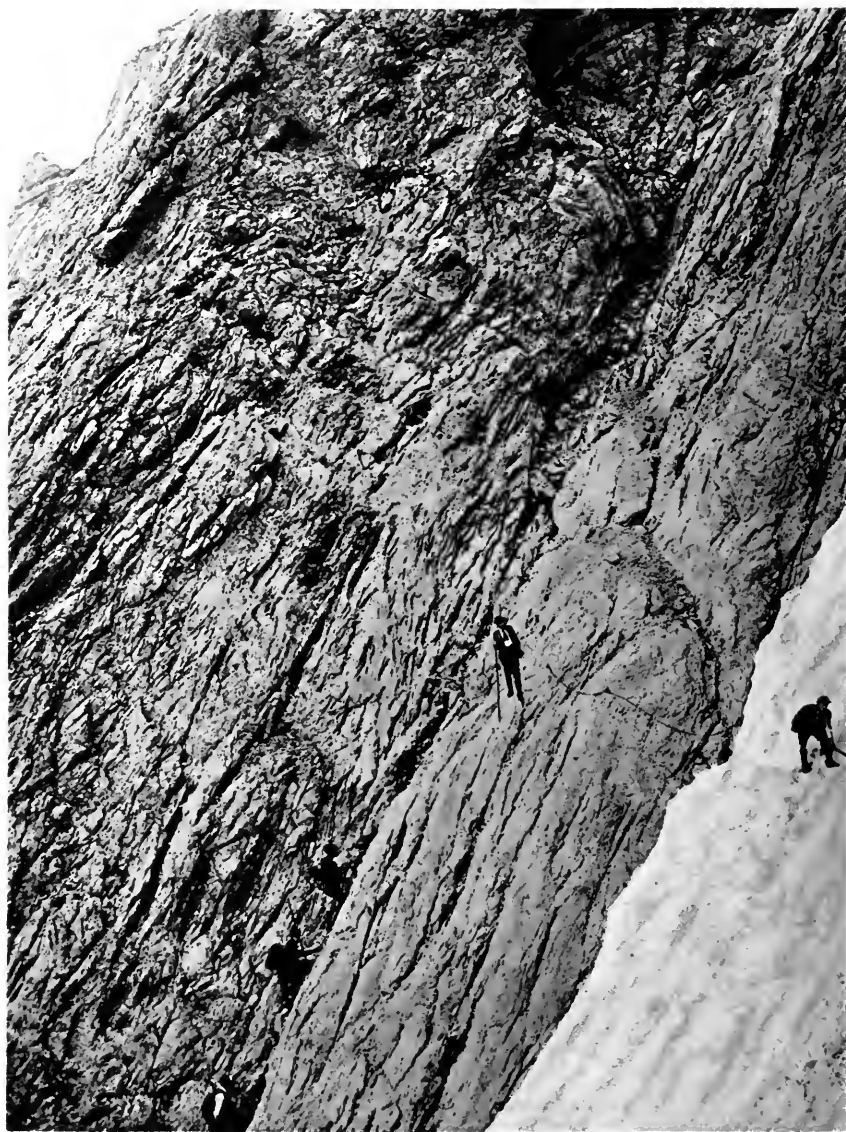
In Mühlbach and Mitterberg very important Copper-mines.

tourist to the Purtscheller-Haus, where over-night shelter is taken. From here, the summit is reached in three hours, by way of the Eckerfirst and the "Wilder Freithof". Descend to the Königssee, passing the Hohe Brett and the Königsbergalm.

Hochkönig (2938 meters). Starting from Werfen we arrive in



Hochkönig, Torsäule (2938 m.)



A difficult passage in climbing up the Hochkönig (2938 m.) four hours at the Artur-Haus (Mittersill) by the Höllgraben. Another more interesting, but somewhat longer way is over the Rettenbach-Alm. After spending the night in the Artur-Haus we ascend the peak (alpine hut) in about five hours, passing before the superb Torsäule and crossing the level glacier which is devoid of crevasses. Good view of the Dachstein and the Zillertal range and opportunity for climbing work.

The sombre desolation of the "Steinernes Meer" joins on to



Schönfeldspitze (2657 m.) as seen from the Obersee, beyond the Königssee

Phot. Wirthle & Sohn



Riemann-Haus and the Sommerstein (2496 m.)

Phot. Würthle & Sohn

the Hochkönig in the West. Its most interesting peak is the Schönfeldspitze, accessible from Saalfelden, from where it takes five hours to reach the Riemann-Haus. This is situated at an altitude of 2130 meters, at the foot of the almost vertical rockwall of the Sommerstein, which can be ascended from here in half an hour. Having slept at the Riemann-Haus, the tourist's work begins on the following morning. A rough path leads to the Buchauer Scharte in a few hours and thence to the top in



Bischofsmütze (2412 m.)

Phot. Würthle & Sohn

one hour and a half. The path is marked out, but is not without danger and those subject to giddiness should not attempt it.

Three routes are available on to the Dachstein (2992 meters).
a) From Hallstatt about ten hours with a break at the Simony-Hütte;
b) from Gosauschmied in about nine hours, sleeping at the Adamek-Hütte, which is six hours from the starting point; *c)* from Schladming over the Ramsau to the Austria-Hütte and from there to the summit.

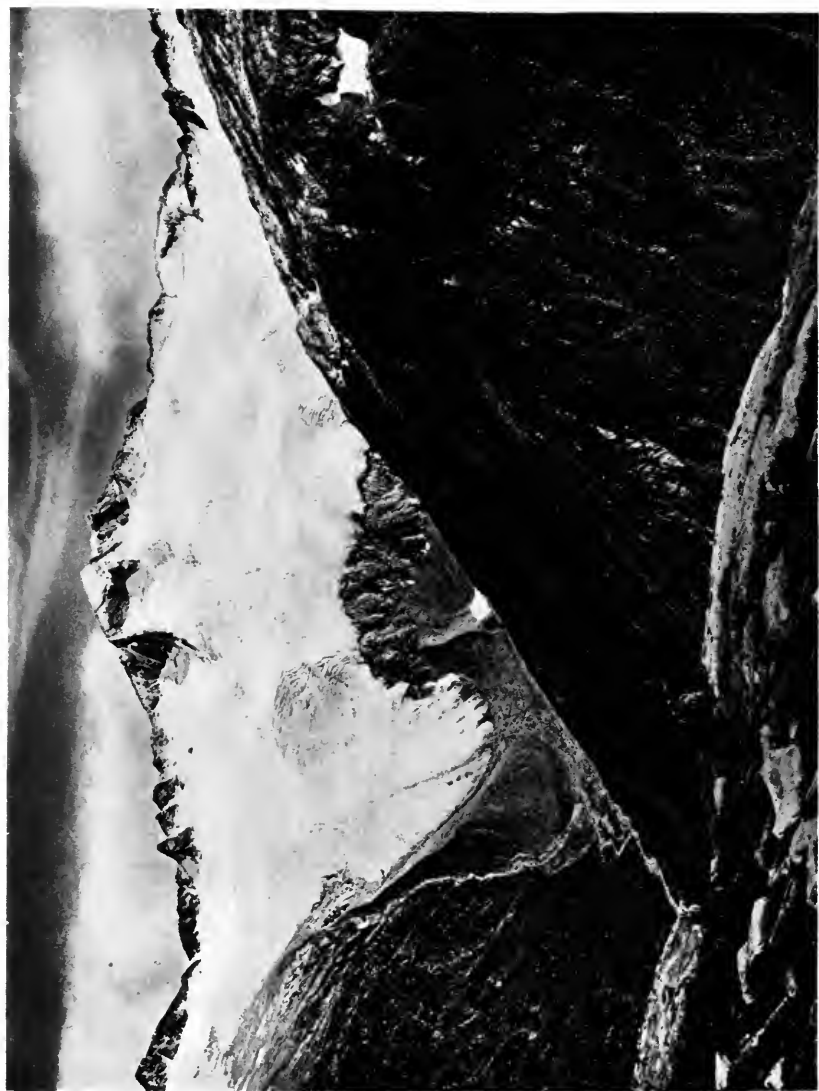


Phot. Würtzle & Sohn

Tappenkarsee (1762 m.)

The *Bischofmütze* in the Dachstein group (2445 meters) offers first-rate opportunity for rock-climbing. Starting from Radstadt it takes two hours to Filzmoos, two more hours to the *Hofpürgl-Hütte*, from where a path leads to the "cheminée".

A charming excursion — or rather walk — through the beautiful and solitary district of the Lungauer Berge has the Tappenkarsee for goal. By train to St. Johann im Pongau, thence by carriage to Grossarl from where the lake is at an easy distance. Altitude 1762 meters.



Phot. Würthle & Sohn

Ankogelgruppe, Hochalmspitze and the Gross-Elendgletscher

The glorious peaks of the Hohen Tauern-range rise South of the Salzach, the most Easterly being the Ankogel which is usually ascended from Böckstein in the Gastein valley. The distance from there to the Hannover-Hütte can be covered in six hours (starting from Mallnitz, in two hours less) and three more hours are wanted for reaching the top. A splendid panorama compensates the tourist for his toil. The Hohe Sonnblick with its Meteorological Observatory can likewise be ascended from the Hannover-Hütte.

The Grossglockner, king among mountains, and the highest



In the Ferleiten Valley

Phot. Würthle & Sohn

peak of the Austrian Alps, is accessible on the North slope, and Ferleiten in the Fusch valley is the traditional starting point. A motor-road



Trauner-Alpe and the Wiesbachhorn (3579 m.)

Phot Würthle & Sohn



Grossglockner from the Erzherzog-Johann-Hütte (Adlersruhe [3795 m.])

Phot. Würthle & Sohn

has been opened to Ferleiten, from where it is a two hours walk — through exquisite scenery — to the Trauneralpe.



Phot. Würthle & Sohn

Kleinglockner and Scharke (3439 m.)

Three hours climbing brings us to the Pfandlschartenkees and ninety minutes more to the magnificently situated Glocknerhaus above the Pasterze-glacier.



Grossglockner-Spitze (3795 m.)

Phot. Würthle & Sohn

We proceed to the Salmhöhe, and, crossing the Hohenwartscharte, to the Erzherzog-Johann-Hütte on the Adlersruhe, five hours from the Glocknerhaus. From here the summit can be climbed in about two hours or less.

Two more ways of approach can be recommended, each of them thrilling and full of unexpected interest. *a)* From Kals through the Ködnitztal, and past the Stüdl-Hütte, demanding eight hours.



Kals-Matreier Törl towards the Grossglockner

Phot. Würthle & Sohn

b) From Uttendorf to the Rudolfs-Hütte in seven hours;
further on over the Riffeltor to the Oberwalder-Hütte on the "Grosser



Grossglockner from the Ködnitz-Tal

Phot. Würthle & Sohn



Rudolf's-Hütte towards the Hohe Riffel (3346 m.)

Phot. Würthle & Sohn

Burgstall" and thence up the Grossglockner. This is a superb glacier tour, but advisable only to experienced mountaineers.



Hohe Riffel from the Kapruner Törl (3346 m.)

Phot. Würthle & Sohn



Wiesbachhorn from the Kapruner Törl

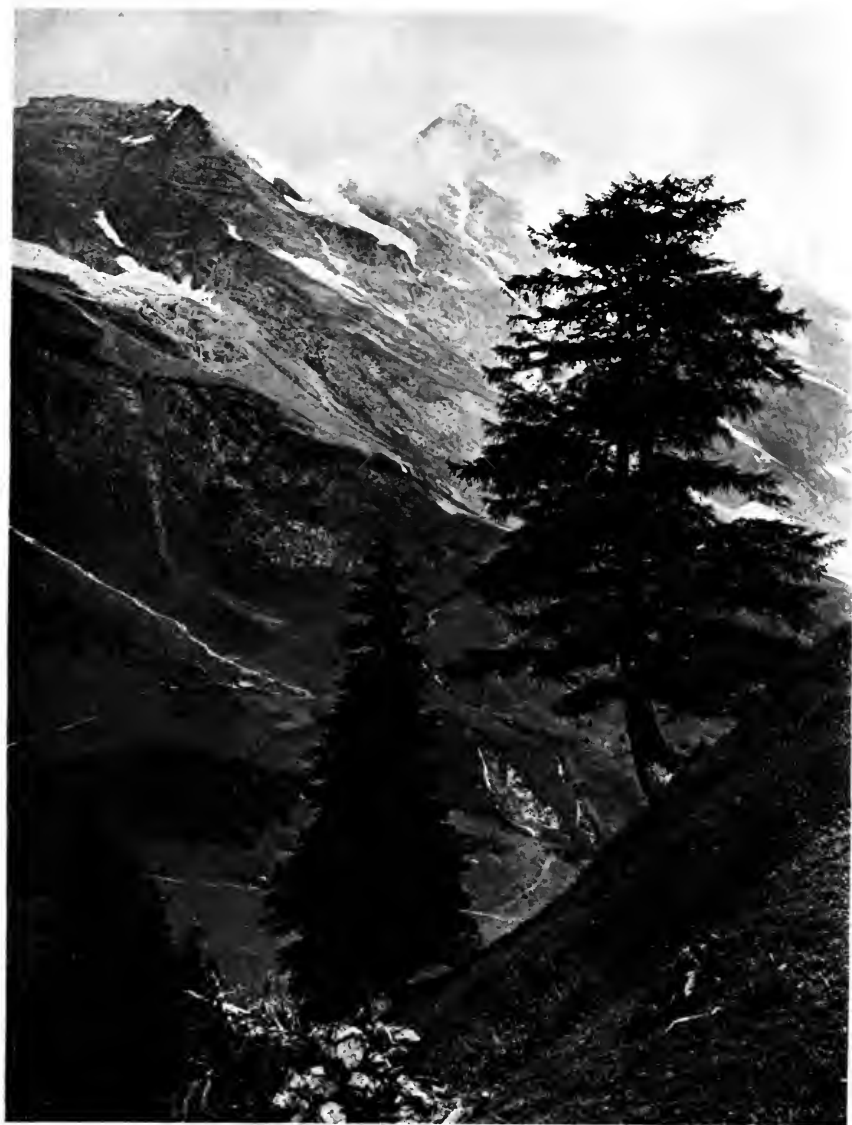
Phot. Würthle & Sohn

The Wiesbachhorn lying in front of the Grossglockner to the North and dividing the Fuscher from the Kapruner valley, is climbed from



Kaundlgrat and the Wiesbachhorn (3570 m.)

Phot. Würthle & Sohn



Wiesbachhorn from the path to the Trauner-Alpe (3570 m.)

the Moserboden by the Heinrich-Schwaiger-Haus and the steep glacier-ridge of the Kaindlgraben. The ascent from the hut to the summit (3570 meters) takes about three hours and the descent is usually effected on the other slope, where the Mainzer Hütte lies.

The snowy cupola of the Kitzsteinhorn (3204 meters) which is to be seen to its greatest advantage from Zell am See, rises between the Kapruner and the Stubach-valley, and can be reached in seven hours from



Kitzsteinhorn and the Schmidingerkees (3204 m.)

Phot. Würthle & Sohn

Kaprun via the Salzburger Hütte. This is an easy tour and the tourist is amply rewarded by the wonderful view from the summit.



Habachtal with the Graukogl (3030 m.)

Phot. Würthle & Sohn



Venediger from the road to the Gschlöss (3561 m.) Phot. Würthle & Sohn

The heart of the mountaineer goes out to the Grossvenediger no less than to his rival, the Grossglockner.

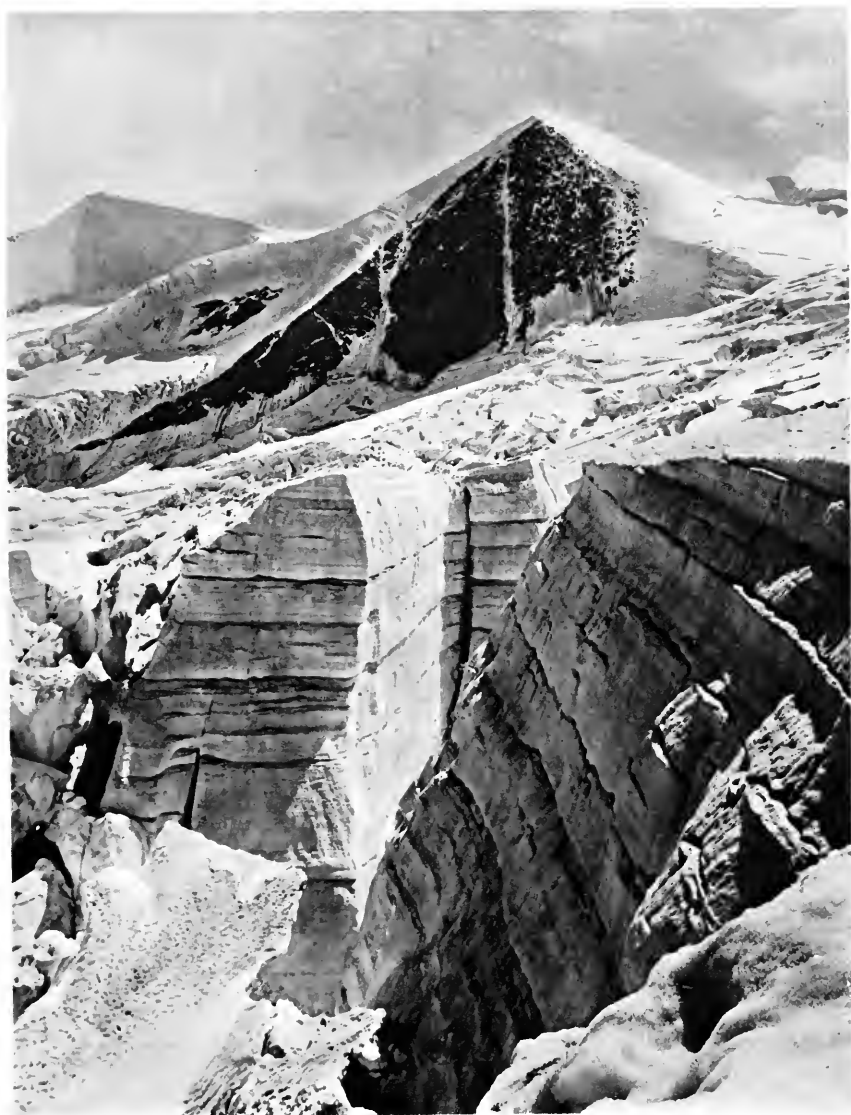


Kürsinger-Hütte in the Grossvenediger section Phot. Würthle & Sohn



Grossvenediger, Summit (3561 m.)

Phot. Würtzle & Sohn



Glacier with the Schwarze Wand in the Grossvenediger section

The following tour offers a fascinating combination of leisurely rambling and strenuous glacier work. A five hours walk takes us through the lovely *Habachtal*, known for its mineral wealth, to our night quarters, the *Thüringer Hütte*. On the next morning a not much longer ramble brings us to the *Kürsinger-Hütte*.

The usual starting point for this hut is *Neukirchen*, from where a slow and easy ascent leads to it in about seven hours. It affords comfortable shelter, having been enlarged in the summer of 1926.



Prager Hütte with the Grossvenediger section Phot. Würthle & Sohn

The hut dominates a most remarkable glacier formation, named "Türkische Zeltstadt", owing to its resemblance to a tent encampment.

Having crossed the glacier of Obersulzbach, which offers few



Krimmler Achantal towards the Krimmler Kees Phot. Würthle & Sohn



Zittauer Hütte and the "Wilde Gerlos" (3282 m.)

difficulties to the experienced, the summit is attained in about four and a half hours. The descending route leads past the Prager Hütte to Windisch-Matrei. The hut stands at the rim of the deeply crevassed



Reichenspitze towards the Glockenkarkopf (3305 m.)

Schlattenkees beyond which rise the rugged cliffs of the Schwarze Wand.

Adepts at glacier work should undertake the tour from the Kürsinger-Hütte over the Krimmler Törl to the Warnsdorfer Hütte on the Birnlücke, which can be accomplished in three hours.

The descent from here leads into the beautiful Krimmler Achenal, and, in four hours, to the Krimml waterfalls and to Krimml.

From Wald in the Salzachthal the Zillertal can be reached by way of the Gerlosplatte, and, past the Gerlos-Vorderplatte and the Mittelplatte, the Zittauer Hütte is attained.

Three and a half hours more suffice for the ascent of the Reichen-spitze (3305 meters) from which a grand view of the Zillertal giant peaks is to be had.

Motor-Trips

Comfortable Touring-cars (Austro-Daimler 60 HP four wheel-braking) with experienced drivers on hire for the clients of the Grand Hotel de l'Europe to do the beautiful trips mentioned below.

One day's Trips.

a) In Austria:

1. Salzburg, Nesselgraben, Ebenau, Hintersee, Ebenau, Stausee, Hallein, Salzburg.
2. Salzburg, Hellbrunn (Water-works), Castle Anif, Hallein, Aigen, Salzburg.
3. Salzburg, Aigen, Castle Hellbrunn, Castle Leopoldskron, Salzburg.
4. Salzburg, Hof, Fuschlsee, St. Gilgen on Wolfgangsee, Castle Hüttenstein on Grottensee, Scharfling, St. Lorenz, Salzburg.
5. Salzburg, St. Gilgen, Strobl, Bad Ischl, Mitterweissenbach, Weissenbach, Unterach, Kreuzenstein, Scharfling, St. Lorenz, Salzburg.
6. Salzburg, Hallein, Golling, Lammer-Öfen, Abtenau, Pass Gschütt, Gosau, Gosauschmied (toll S 5.—), Gosausee (toll S 30.—), Gosau, Gosaumühle, Hallstatt (toll S 10.—), Bad Ischl, Strobl, St. Gilgen, Fuschlsee, Hof, Salzburg.
7. Salzburg, Hof, St. Gilgen, Strobl, Bad Ischl, Ebensee, Gmunden on Traunsee, Vöcklabruck, Schörfling, Weissenbach, Unterach, Mondsee, Salzburg.
8. Salzburg, Hallein, Golling, Pass Lueg, Werfen, St. Johann (Lend, Badgastein), Zell am See, Saalfelden, Lofer, Unken, Melek, Reichenhall, Salzburg.
9. Salzburg, Ischl (tour 7), Goisern, Pötschenhöhe, Aussee, Altaussee, Stainach-Irdning, Gröbming, Schladming, Radstadt, Fritztal, Hüttau, Werfen, Pass Lueg, Golling, Hallein, Salzburg.
10. Salzburg, Hallein, Golling, Abtenau, Gosau (see tour 6), Gosaumühle, Goisern, Pötschen, Aussee, Stainach-Irdning, Gröbming, Schladming, Radstadt, Werfen, Golling, Hallein, Salzburg.

b) In Bavaria:

(Excursion-visa provided by Hotel)

11. Salzburg, Piding, Höglwörth, Teisendorf, Rott, Freilassing, Salzburg.
12. Salzburg, Freilassing, Hammerau, Reichenhall, Thumsee, Reichenhall, Salzburg.

13. Salzburg, Grödig, Hangender Stein, Schellenberg, Berchtesgaden, Königssee, Berchtesgaden, Hallthurn, Reichenhall, Salzburg.
From Berchtesgaden to Ramsau, Hintersee and back.
14. Salzburg, Freilassing, Laufen, Burghausen, Altötting, Trostberg, Traunstein, Freilassing, Salzburg.
15. Salzburg, Reichenhall, Lofer, Erpfendorf, Reit im Winkel, Ruhpolding, Traunstein, Salzburg.
16. Salzburg, Traunstein, Stock am Chiemsee, Reit im Winkel, Erpfendorf, Lofer, Reichenhall, Salzburg.

3 day's Trip passing through Upper-Bavaria.

- 1st day: Salzburg, Lofer, Wörgl, Innsbruck;
- 2nd day: Innsbruck, Seefeld, Mittenwald, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Reutte, Hohenschwangau, Garmisch-Partenkirchen;
- 3rd day: Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Bad Tölz, Miesbach, Rosenheim, Seebuck, Traunstein, Salzburg.

6 day's Trip passing through the most beautiful valleys of the river Salzach.

- 1st day: Salzburg, Golling, Pass Lueg, Werfen, St. Johann (visit of the Liechtensteinklamm), Lend, Badgastein;
- 2nd day: Badgastein, Lend, Bruck-Fusch, Ferleiten, Bärenwerk, Bad Fusch, Bruck-Fusch, Zell am See (Schmittenhöhe);
- 3rd day: Zell am See, Kaprun, Kesselfall-Alpenhaus (on horse-back up to Moserboden, on foot to the summit);
- 4th day: Moserboden, Kesselfall-Alpenhaus, Kaprun, Zell am See;
- 5th day: Zell am See, Uttendorf, Schneiderau, Enzingerboden back to Uttendorf, Mittersill, Krimml (water-falls);
- 6th day: Krimml, Mittersill, Pass Thurn, Kitzbühel, St. Johann, Lofer, Reichenhall, Salzburg.

Motor-trips through Switzerland, the Dolomites, the Italian lakes and others are arranged by the Hotel-Management, included reservation of Hotel-accommodation etc. to avoid the least trouble to the clients.

Museum for Exhibitive and Applied Natural History



The "New Museum" (Museum for descriptive and applied natural history) at Salzburg, located Hofstallgasse 4, was founded in 1924 at the instigation and under the direction of Dr. E. P. Trautz.

It shows an entirely new style in exhibition and offers by means of pictures, true to life (Dioramas) and other appropriate arrangements a thorough insight in the life and mutual relations of nature as well as into its many-sided relationship to mankind.

The Museum contains at present the following divisions: Palaeobiology, Geology, Mineralogy, Mining, Botany, Zoology, with a very remarkable collection of birds and mammals, Hunting, Fishing, Farming, Forestry, Speleology, Topography, Alpine and touristic sport, Instructions for the preservation of nature, Man and his state of health.

The exhibition occupies at present two stories and covers an area of 3500 square meters.

The Museum is one of the most important new, cultural creations of Austria and is the basis of a "World Museum of Natural Science" and meant as a counter part to the German Technical Museum at Munich.



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